

SENATOR FALL ANSWER LEWIS TALK

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of their respective countries from Asia from Patagonia; from the coal fields of Colorado, from the farthest corners of the earth at the call of their stricken country in time of need, that in turn his Government will support and protect him?

Sir, I am told that the Serbs and Bulgarians and the French and the and French and English, have gone to the assistance of their country. Why? Not because of the love of Kaiser Wilhelm; not because of partisan loyalty to some crowned head or some elective President, but because of patriotism, the love of the country; the very foundation stone of patriotism, of love of country; is the mutual obligation that the citizen must protect and assist his country in time of danger, and his country must take over the protection of the citizen when he is in danger.

The very foundation of government itself is the issue involved in the Mexican question in this campaign and you will meet it at every crossroads and in every street and in every paper. You will meet it from the White House to the humblest hut left standing at Columbus, in my state. Do not think you can escape it. The American people will be called on to know whether they will hold you responsible for the violations of your platform pledge that you would protect citizens in Mexico.

I say here and now, and I defy you to deny it, that the pledge of the protection of American citizens and their constitutional rights on the border and in Mexico was made in 1912 with a desire to create an issue for the administration. Your returning delegates made those statements and attempted to secure votes upon the platform pledge. What you claimed was an issue with the Republican administration, and upon that you conducted a campaign in the border states—in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and California; upon the plank in your platform promising that you would protect our citizens in Mexico. Now, in the result of the recent primaries in Texas you have felt their resentment at your abandonment of the issue which you made, or attempted to make. You carried all the southwestern States along the border upon this issue and then when I, a Senator in this body offered your platform pledge as a resolution, without crossing a "t" or dotting an "i" your caucus leader objected to its consideration.

My desire was to take it out of politics and make it the declaration of the united parties standing for Americanism in this body. Your caucus leader objected to its consideration and your statesmen spoke against it. Your colleagues were against its consideration and referred it by the majority of your votes I may say, by your power, to the Foreign Relations Committee, where your Democratic plank still rests undisturbed, forgotten from that day to this—lost among the secret archives of the Foreign Relations Committee, just as you have lost American honor on the plains, in the deserts and in the mountains of Mexico.

Sir, the issue is the platform pledge. Here is your President speaking to Mexico, a telegram sent by him August 27, 1913, as furnished me several months ago by State Department, in which the "counsel general was instructed to notify all officials, military or civil, exercising authority that they would be held 'strictly responsible' for any harm done to the Americans or injury to their property." Further the counsel general was instructed that, as he might have difficulty in reaching the counsels of the northern states, they would be reached directly from this department. I have here a copy of the telegram sent to those northern consulates. You would have never enforced or endeavored to follow up the threat, that you proposed to hold every official throughout the Republic of Mexico civil or military, "strictly responsible" for any harm done to an American citizen or for any injury to his property. You will be confronted with that promise, with that statement, by thousands of American fugitives driven from Mexico, their wives outraged, their children murdered, their companions killed by their side, forming an organization, not political, but to tell the truth to the American people.

FIREWORKS TO BE

BY DAYLIGHT
Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 31.—One of the big attractions at the State Fair which is to be held here September 25-30 is the daylight fireworks program which is to be given on one

afternoon, not yet selected.

Daylight fireworks are something quite new to New Mexico and are expected to evoke as much commendation as did the pyrotechnic displays which made three such big nights at the fair last year. The expense of producing the daylight fireworks is considerable, but the fair commission, backed by last year's demonstration that the people are willing to pay for what is worth while, and that they want something out of the ordinary, secured it anyway.

The program includes the presentation of a great number of set pieces and many smaller "untis." By means of the fireworks flags, scenes, geometric figures in colors and a dozen of other unique works are presented high in the air from the "bombs" fired from in front of the grand stand.

The night fireworks this year will be just twice as elaborate and interesting as those last year. Like the day program, the evening schedule calls for a solid ninety minutes of pyrotechnic display.

OPPOSITION TO THE PRES. INCREASING

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are not so easily disposed of. The charges of this kind must be met, and refuted, if possible. It is probably because they cannot be refuted that Mr. McAdoo seeks to brush them aside without discussion.

The proposal to make Wallace Bassford of Missouri the successor of Daniel C. Roper, who has resigned as assistant postmaster general to help in the Wilson campaign, looks like a political deal of no small magnitude and now serves the Speaker as private secretary. His preference may serve to nullify Clark, it will show the Democrats of Missouri that the administration is thinking of them once more, and in the remote chance that Wilson is elected Roper can take back his old job and Bassford can return to the Champ Clark pay roll. Chairman McCormack waxes hot with indignation when anyone intimates that the President is giving thought to political matters while Congress is in session; but Wilson himself is constantly furnishing evidence that he is giving thought to nothing but politics.

Brainbridge Colby, one of the few Progressives who have embraced Wilson, says that he favors the continuance of this administration because of the record it has made. Two years ago Colby was lambasting this administration for its record in the matter of the Panama Canal toll. However, politicians have short memories though the people have not. Out in Oregon, the Democrats organized what they called the "Woodrow Wilson Non-Partisan League" but it was so completely under the control of the Democrats that it aroused the jeers of people of all parties. The promoters finally became convinced of the failure of the idea and abandoned the organization. Now it is sailing under the colors as a Democratic league. It is an example of the pretended "Non-partisan" Democrats might well follow all over the country. They are fooling no one but themselves.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield denied that he forced the resignation of E. Dana Durand, Director of the Census and asserted that he recommended Durand for the position he now occupies. Then the next day he asserted that if Durand had not resigned, he would have been put out for inefficiency. There you have an example of inconsistency true to the Wilson type. If Durand was deemed inefficient, how could Redfield honorably recommend him for the position he now holds? If he were about to put him out, why deny that he forced him to resign. As a matter of fact, a letter of recommendation from Redfield in favor of Durand would be a masterpiece of humor. There has not been a day since Redfield became known to the country in 1913, when Durand's reputation for ability could be increased by any number of letters Redfield could write. Nor could Redfield hurt that reputation.

Federation Meeting

The Sixth Annual meeting of the New Mexico State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Las Vegas, Oct. 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1916. An open rate of one and a third fare has been granted by the Santa Fe and the New Mexico Central, and the railroad secretary hopes to secure the same rate from other roads.

The Las Vegas Clubs have arranged a most excellent program and members of the Federation are looking forward to a very interesting meeting.

DEMOCRATS ALL AT SEA ON CANDIDATES

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friend and faithful follower of Governor McDonald, moved that the nomination for governor be taken from the regular order of business as previously reported by the committee and adopted by the convention, and made the first order. This motion was adopted without opposition.

The roll of counties for the nomination of Governor was begun. Benalillo placed in nomination the Hon. Isaac Barth and Chaves responded by making the nomination of E. C. de Baca, of San Miguel. Several of the counties passed. Guadalupe and Lincoln seconded the nomination of Baca, which evidently stunned the delegates from McKinley, who had expected Lincoln county to nominate A. H. Hudspeth and who had agreed to second the same. McKinley county, true to its pledge while unable to second the nomination of the Lincoln county man, placed him in nomination themselves. Whereupon Mr. Hewitt, the spokesman of the machine from Lincoln county, asserted the delegation that Hudspeth had just advised that he was not a candidate. A few more counties were called and when San Juan was reached, pursuant to the instructions given that delegation they placed in nomination D. B. K. Sellers, of Albuquerque. A few more counties were called most of which responded by endorsing the nomination of Baca for Governor and long before the end was reached it was apparent that during the supper hour the machine had been taken to the political garage and had been thoroughly repaired and was under the absolute and complete control of two or three gentlemen who were operating it both from the floor and the lobby rooms back of the hall with perfect precision. It was plain to political observers that a state had been made and that Baca's nomination was a forerunner of a machine made and executed performance.

The vote showed E. C. de Baca 180, Isaac Barth 35; A. H. Hudspeth 6, and D. B. K. Sellers 6. Mr. Baca's nomination for governor was followed with dispatch by the nomination of Billy Walton for Comptroller by acclamation. This in turn was followed by that of W. C. McDonald for lieutenant governor in spite of the fact that the convention had adopted an order of business which placed the nomination of corporation commissioner between the governor and lieutenant governor, which order was entirely ignored until after the most favored state nominations had been taken care of.

Immediately following the McDonald nomination for lieutenant governor came that of secretary of state Lucero to succeed himself also by acclamation. State treasurer was then called for and McKinley county nominated Mr. Smalling of Gallup, said to be a graduate of the Marron and Herndon banking interests, and the Rio Arriba delegation nominated H. I. Hall, a merchant of that county. The latter was selected by a close vote.

The chairman then called for nominations for corporation commissioner the only executive of the state which carries a six year term and for which there were several very deserving democratic candidates. In spite of this fact Governor McDonald took the platform and told the convention that they were indebted to the Progressives and that this nomination should go to Bonafacio Montoya, a Progressive of Sandoval county. At this point the several deserving "democratic" candidates and their friends began to "wake up" and realize that the convention was being absolutely controlled and dictated by the McDonald-Jones-Lucero machine but they did not recover rapidly enough to control the brakes and Montoya's nomination went through although the motion to make Montoya's nomination unanimous was objected to and a roll call of counties for the vote on the nomination was proceeded with out opportunity for the other nominations. This procedure was so rapid that not until Santa Fe County was reached was there any impediment. When Santa Fe county was called Mr. Padilla arose and placed in nomination A. P. Hill, telling how his candidate had served the party faithfully on many occasions and had been sacrificed as a candidate for the same position two years ago. The roll call proceeded and Mr. Hill received a few scattering votes, but he had been so completely beaten out of a chance to

get his name before the convention until three fourths of the counties had been called and voted, that he made a very poor showing and acquiesced by moving to the close of the roll call that Mr. Montoya's nomination be made unanimous.

The next nomination was that of Harry L. Patton, of Curry County for Attorney General, to which there was no opposition and whose nomination was the only one made with out opposition or the assistance of the machine.

Alvan N. White, Filadelfo Baca and J. L. G. Swinney were placed in nomination for superintendent of public instruction. Mr. A. P. Hill, of Santa Fe county, called attention to the fact that San Miguel county already had two important places on the ticket and that a third very important place would be given them by the nomination of Mr. Jones as United States Senator and strenuously objected to the loading of the ticket by placing another San Miguel candidate, Mr. Filadelfo Baca, on the ticket. Mr. Baca arose to the question of personal privilege and after relieving himself of a flood of disconnected and desultory remarks, declined the nomination. Whereupon a vote was taken and J. L. G. Swinney, receiving a majority was placed in nomination. He was declared the nominee when Mr. White took the platform and graciously moved to make Mr. Swinney's nomination unanimous.

Geo. A. Davidson, of Chaves county and Filadelfo Baca, of Union county, arose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. Before the result was announced.

The next machine nomination being in order Judge McGoff took the platform and after handing the remarkable services which the candidate had intended to propose had rendered to the Republican party in several and sundry positions which he had held, and the successful service which he had later rendered to the Progressive party, placed in the nomination for Auditor what he termed the Republican-Progressive Independent Democrat, Michael A. Otero. As this was one of the machine promises to the Progressives it went through by acclamation.

The next thing in order being the selection of a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, a motion was made having definitely determined who this should be, Senator Barth who can take a joke as well as pass one, and who by this time had begun to consider the whole affair a bigger joke than even he, the peer of jokers in New Mexico was able to perpetrate, took the rostrum and nominated Neil B. Field, of Albuquerque, for the place, taking pains to explain that he did not know whether Mr. Field would accept or not. As a further evidence of the splendid control of the managers, this nomination of a machine selection also went through by acclamation under the hammer in second hand furniture auction sale style.

The show closed with the nomination of Mr. Jones for United States Senator. The nomination like that of Patton for attorney general being accepted by acclamation.

Mr. Jones was called to the hall and addressed the convention in a speech of moderate length, in which he lauded a number of the candidates took credit for what he had accomplished for the relief of New Mexico while in Washington (whatever it was) defended the Mexican policy of the Wilson administration, but failed to discuss the splendid promises of the Democratic platform of 1912 so liberally extended to the several hundred—perhaps thousands of Americans who have been massacred and murdered in that turbulent land.

On Friday morning the Democratic State Central Committee met and elected Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe state chairman. In accepting Mr. Seligman told the committee that the Republicans were well organized and had strong candidates and that it would be necessary to provide a very large campaign fund in order to beat the Republican ticket. It was decided to call on all the counties through their committeemen for a pledge of the amount each would contribute same to be paid within two weeks. At this stage some one resurrected the Marron-Paxton executive session motion which had been so elusive and had been lost several times the day before and this time succeeded in putting it into effect whereupon the secretors skiddooed and the faithful proceeded to "pledge" the "argument" with which our friends the enemy, roose to win the election.

Preparatory to the meeting of the democratic central committee a meeting was held behind closed doors in the supreme court room at which the candidates selected a man for chair-

man. The meeting of the committee was held in the Representative Hall and was called to order by chairman Laughlin and Governor McDonald at once secured recognition and advised the committee that Arthur Seligman had been selected by the candidates. He was elected in record time and at once took the chair, a vote of thanks was given to the retiring chairman, then things moved swiftly and smoothly under the hand of the master. On motion the chairman was authorized to select a secretary for the committee. A committeeman who did not appear to be advised as to the program nominated Geo. Hunter for treasurer. He was elected although a motion was made to place that selection in the hands of the chairman, one member of the committee began a suggestion as to the execution committee but remarks were cut short by motion to allow the chairman to name the committee. Later the committee went into executive session to discuss the creation of a campaign fund. We are not advised that the chairman was authorized to furnish much needed adjutant. The machine allowed the committee to elect its treasurer and provide the funds but that was the exercise of its functions.

Convention Side Lights

Mr. Marron's suggestion about selecting a Cincinnati to lead the democratic party to victory was shelved into the same pile of discarded ideas with Mr. Ely's two faces, the tiger and the Hermit and other historical characters who were introduced by some of the orators.

In view of the remarkable success made by Mr. Paxton, Democratic state chairman, in assisting to elect Hernandez to congress and Williams to the State Corporation Commission, it is indeed strange (?) that the Democratic convention did not act on his suggestion to appoint a committee to go out and make a state.

A campaign is based on the unique theory that the great office of governor of this state is to be obtained through election to one position and succession to another, because of the vicissitudes of all health is indefensible in American politics.

In Europe clever pretenders to the throne place themselves in the line of succession and attain their ambition in course of time through the demise of those who outrank them, but the promulgation of such a scheme in this country has been unheard of until worked out by the Democratic convention last night.

Mr. Ely spoke with authority relative to tax dodging. He says he has paid over \$7000 taxes one year on certain property, the following year he only paid \$120 on the same property. He says that he had about it that time. Perhaps he has acquired the habit. There are indications that he did.

Mr. Ely says that he has known Secretary McAdoo in his own home since he was a boy, on the fact that he was living on an estate in the city. One acquaintance with Mr. Ely's inclination to sit on the fence is forced to wonder where he was about that time.

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Would Mr. Ely object to the republican ticket if he had been named for governor by that party?

Mr. Ely evidently concluded that the task of reforming the republican party from within was hopeless when he failed to secure the nomination for governor.

What promise has Mr. Ely from the democratic party that it will enact the so called reforms that he advocates?

We fear that Mr. Ely is actuated more by a hope of punishing someone than of reforming the state.

Does Mr. Ely's idea as to the over payment of county officers apply with equal force to the payment of receivers of public service corporations?

THE PRESIDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SLAUGHTER

OPENING THE MAINE CAMPAIGN REPUBLICAN ORATOR CLAIMS WILSON WAS ALONE TO BLAME FOR THE BLOODSHED AT VERA CRUZ.

Charging President Wilson with direct responsibility for the death of every American marine and blue-jacket and every Mexican killed in the attack on Vera Cruz in 1914, Ralph D. Cole, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican national committee, made the opening speech in the Republican campaign in Portland, Maine.

Mr. Cole made this charge by way of reply to Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, who in defense of the Democratic Mexican policy, declared on the floor of the senate that the "generals of the Republican party" were responsible for the death of every American soldier killed on the Mexican border in the year 1916.

"I answer Senator Lewis with this," said Mr. Cole. "Here and now I place the responsibility for the death of the 19 American marines and blue-jackets and the scores of Mexicans killed at Vera Cruz upon the head of the man who issued the order to our men not to fire until they were fired upon."

"If it were necessary to take Vera Cruz, it could have been done without shedding a drop of blood. It could have been taken without the loss of a man. Had it not been for the orders that handicapped Admiral Fletcher, this would have been done, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, President Wilson was, and is, directly responsible."

"In 1898 when the United States waged a war of humanity with Spain, Admiral George Dewey received from the president, soldier and statesman, the noble, martyred McKinley, this terse order: 'Find the Spanish fleet and capture or destroy it.'"

"In 1914, when Admiral Fletcher was instructed by President Wilson to take the custom house and port of Vera Cruz, his orders were to land his forces, but under no circumstances were they to fire until they were fired upon."

"Had Admiral Fletcher been told merely to take Vera Cruz, he would have served notice on the commander of the Mexican forces there that if he did not surrender within a stated period the American fleet would shell the city. It would never have been necessary to carry out that ultimatum. Half a dozen 12-inch shells were screaming over the city would have sent every armed Mexican within its borders scurrying to the sand hills and Vera Cruz would have been occupied without the loss of an American life."

"Had President McKinley understood to tell Admiral Dewey how to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, the Battle of Manila Bay would have been a different story. But McKinley did not attempt to tell a fighting man how to do a fighting man's job. Woodrow Wilson did. The brave boys sent ashore from Admiral Fletcher's fleet at Vera Cruz with orders not to shoot until they were shot at, were sent to certain death. It was needless, inexcusable. If it were not murder it was murderous meddling, murderous stupidity. I called it murder and I say to you that all the solemn, fulsome words of eulogy pronounced over their funeral biers did not minimize the load of responsibility for the wanton waste of their blood that rests upon the head of him whose orders they obeyed."

"Various spokesmen for the Democratic administration have repeatedly denied that we are at war with Mexico or that we have ever been at war with our sister republic. They declared with vehemence that the landing of our forces at Vera Cruz and the taking of that Mexican port was not an act of war."

"I say that intervention on the part of the president of the United States to overthrow the de facto government of Mexico was, in itself, an act of war."

"I say that the battle of Vera Cruz between American soldiers and Mexican forces in which 19 American marines were killed and more than 100 Mexicans were slain, was war. President Wilson, himself over the dead bodies of the American soldiers slain in the battle of Vera Cruz, pronounced it war—a war for humanity."

"As a matter of fact and of war it was war between the United States and Mexico. And what was

the cause of that war? The refusal on the part of Huerta to fire a salute to the flag of the United States. President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta in any other capacity save that of a citizen of the Mexican republic. He would not recognize him as president and, yet, refusing to recognize his authority, he demanded that he salute the flag of the United States. He wanted merely that Huerta should perform one presidential function and then disappear from the scene of action. For this offense war was prosecuted against Mexico.

Labor Day Proclamation

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It has been thought wise and just to set aside one day in each year out of consideration for all who labor.

Now there is no pretense of law and custom. I William C. McDonald, Governor of the State of New Mexico, do hereby proclaim:

Monday, the 4th day of September, 1916, as Labor Day

and request that all public and private business be suspended so far as practicable in order that this may be made a real holiday.

I want to urge all good and true citizens, particularly those who labor to avoid trouble, danger and stress only for that which is good for themselves and their families.

Done at the Executive Office this 26th day of August, A. D. 1916. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico.

William C. McDonald

Attested:

Antonio Lucero, Secretary of State.

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Santa Fe, N. M.	
Westbound	
No. 7 Leaves	7:40 a. m.
No. 3 Leaves	7:40 a. m.
No. 1 Leaves	8:10 p. m.
No. 9 Leaves	8:10 p. m.
Eastbound	
No. 10 Leaves	9:25 a. m.
No. 2 Leaves	1:40 p. m.
No. 4 Leaves	8:10 p. m.
No. 8 Leaves	8:10 p. m.
Arriving in Santa Fe	
No. 7 Arrives	9:00 a. m.
No. 10-3 Arrives	11:50 a. m.
No. 1-2 Arrives	5:45 p. m.
No. 4-8-9 Arrives	11:20 p. m.
No. 7-3 Arrives	coaches only for Albuquerque and west.
California Limited, carries local passengers for Albuquerque, Williams, Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.	
No. 1—Standard and Tourist sleepers for Los Angeles, El Paso sleeper on this train. The only connection for Belec Cut-Off, Pecos Valley and West Texas. Regular assignment of space from Santa Fe.	
No. 9—Standard and Tourist Sleepers for Los Angeles and San Francisco. No connection south of Albuquerque.	
No. 10—Standard and Tourist Sleepers Kansas City, Chicago, also through sleeper Trinidad to Denver.	
No. 8—Standard Sleeper for Chicago, also tourist and free chair car. Regular assignment of space from Santa Fe.	
No. 4—California Limited, passengers for Kansas City and Chicago only, except on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday passengers will be carried for Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.	
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